Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Mar. b/ 1989	Feb. c/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1988	Mar. b/ 1989	Feb. c/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1988
TOTAL	**680.8**	**675.4**	**666.2**	**2,211.0**	**2,193.1**	**2,133.9**
Total Private Sector	**406.1**	**402.1**	**394.3**	**1,627.6**	**1,612.5**	**1,564.9**
Total Government	**274.7**	**273.3**	**271.9**	**583.4**	**580.6**	**569.0**
Manufacturing	**16.2**	**16.1**	**16.3**	**86.9**	**86.8**	**87.1**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.4	41.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.8	18.8	19.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.4	19.3	19.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.3	45.4	45.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	4.6	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.1	12.9	35.0	35.1	34.0
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.8	6.6
All Other Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**13.2**	**12.9**	**13.8**	**142.6**	**138.7**	**134.2**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.3**	**25.3**	**25.0**	**111.7**	**111.0**	**102.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.9	53.4	46.1
All Transportation	9.5	9.4	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.8	15.7	52.9	52.7	51.7
Trade	**65.1**	**64.3**	**63.5**	**431.7**	**428.6**	**424.1**
Wholesale	9.3	9.2	9.0	76.9	76.6	77.4
Retail	55.8	55.1	54.5	354.9	351.9	346.6
General Merchandise	4.5	4.4	4.6	41.5	41.7	39.9
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.6	47.5	45.5
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9	38.5	38.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.1	26.9	27.5
Eating & Drinking Places	27.5	27.0	26.5	112.9	111.3	110.5
All Other Retail	23.9	23.7	23.4	86.8	86.1	84.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**34.6**	**34.7**	**34.7**	**129.1**	**128.8**	**125.4**
Banking	6.7	6.8	7.0	24.2	24.3	23.0
All Other	27.9	27.9	27.7	104.9	104.5	102.3
Services	**251.7**	**248.7**	**240.9**	**724.5**	**717.5**	**690.4**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.0	15.1	15.5	36.6	35.3	34.4
Personal Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	24.8	24.0	24.9
Business Services	57.0	56.2	53.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.9	5.9	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.2	36.0	35.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Mar. [b] 1989	Feb. [c] 1989	Mar. [c] 1988	Mar. [b] 1989	Feb. [c] 1989	Mar. [c] 1988
Legal Services	28.0	27.8	25.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.0	32.7	32.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	77.6	77.0	74.9	663.1	658.2	631.2
Government	**274.7**	**273.3**	**271.9**	**583.4**	**580.6**	**569.0**
Federal Government	217.6	216.8	215.2	359.7	358.6	356.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	223.8	222.0	212.9
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	52.0	51.6	52.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.1	4.9	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

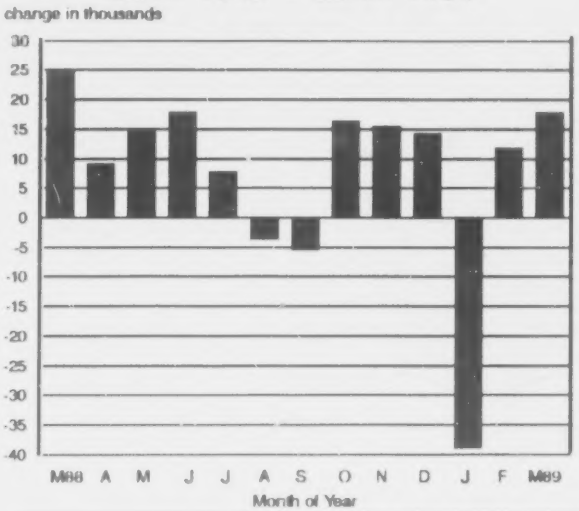
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

jobs) which registered growth rates of 8.8 and 6.3 percent, respectively. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (7,600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (3,700 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.5 percent with growth of 5.1 percent in State and Local Government (10,900 jobs) and 1.0 percent in Federal Government (3,700 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
March 1988 - March 1989



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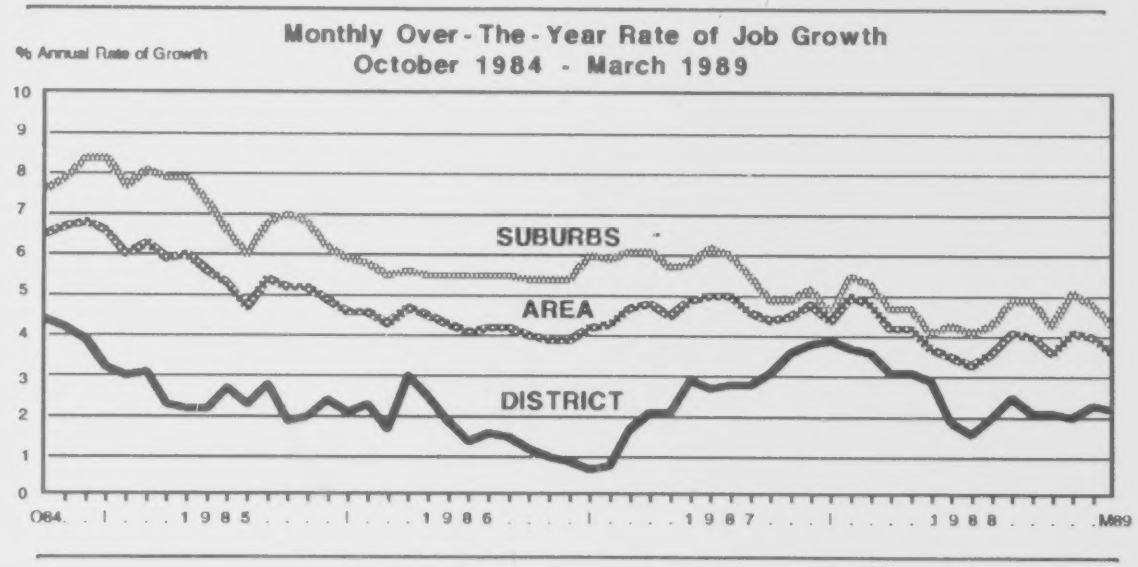


Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 53 months, (October 1984 to March 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between March 1988 and March 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.6 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.7 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 53-month long-term average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.2 percent, slightly below its 53-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,200 new jobs produced between March 1984 and March 1985, to 77,100 between March 1988 and March 1989. Over the past year, 62,500 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 14,600 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.6 percent vs. 3.3 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to March 1989

The Area	
Average 53 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
Current month	3.6%
The Suburbs	
Average 53 months	5.9%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.3%
The District	
Average 53 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.2%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

1988 Annual Averages for the District, The Suburbs and the Area

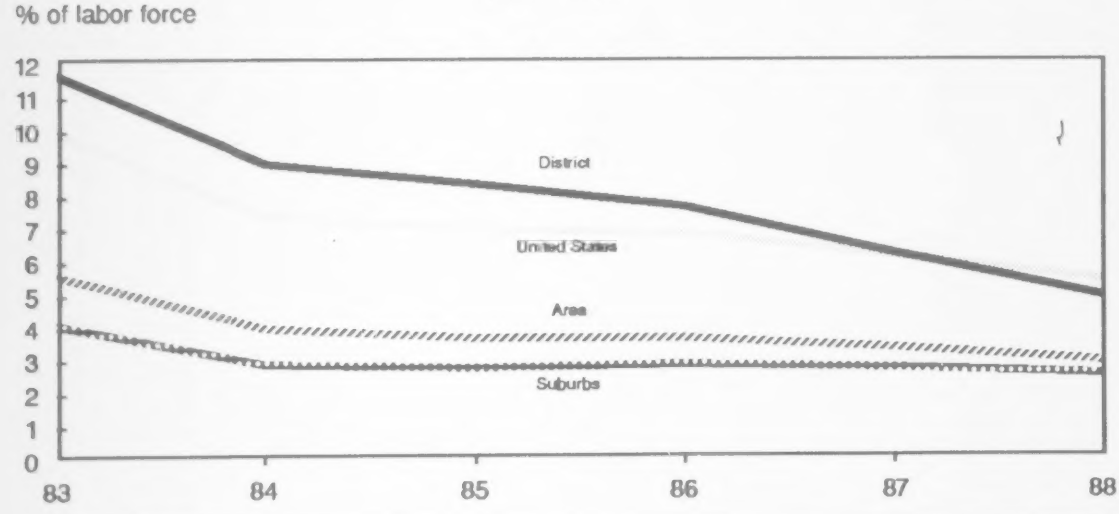
(with changes over the past five years)

For the fifth consecutive year the local market in 1988 continued its remarkable expansion from the economic recessions of the early 1980's. During the period 1983-1988, the Area's economy added nearly a half million (464,000) employees to payrolls, a growth of nearly 29 percent in five years. The suburbs accounted for 431,000 or 93 percent of these new workers. The District added 33,000 more working city residents. The employment expansions in the Area, the District, and the suburbs all exceeded the growth in their labor supplies, thus, creating smaller pools of readily available workers to fuel future job expansion. The data in this Profile are annual averages from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for 1988, 1987 and 1983.

Thus, the employment growth absorbed 4,000 persons from the District's unemployment rolls. As a result, the unemployment rate dropped another 1.3 percentage points from 6.3 percent in 1987 to 5.0 percent in 1988.

Historically, this was the lowest City unemployment rate in over 17 years, since the 3.6 percent rate recorded in 1971. More importantly, resident employment registered the highest level (320,000) in any year since 1973, when there were 320,900 residents holding jobs. It was also the first time since 1975, that the District's annual unemployment rate was below the nation's (5.0 percent in D.C. vs. 5.5 percent for the U.S.)

Unemployment Rates
The United States,The Area, The District, & The Suburbs
1983 - 1988



The District

During 1988, the District's labor force increased by 4,000 people, while newly employed residents grew by twice that number (8,000).

Over the past five years, the District's resident labor force has produced a significant recovery from the earlier recessions of the 1980's. In addition to the 6.7 percentage points decline in

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the unemployment rate since 1983, the labor force (those persons working or actively seeking work) *increased* by 3.7 percent despite a 3.7 percent *decline* in the working age population (age 16+). **In addition, the number of persons with jobs increased by 11.5 percent or nearly 3 times as rapidly as the labor pool.** This employment growth was so substantial, it generated a 21,000-person (or 55 percent) decline in joblessness, as well as a 30,000 reduction in people not in the labor force. Over the five years of economic expansion, the total pool of potential new workers available in the District has tightened dramatically.

The Suburbs

In 1988, 65,000 additional suburbanites found jobs. This was an over-the-year increase in employment of 3.8 percent. This employment growth was large enough to absorb all the entrees in the labor force (3.6 percent) and to reduce joblessness by 6.1 percent. As a result, the suburban labor pool contracted even tighter and the unemployment rate declined over the year by two-tenths of a percentage point to 2.6 percent—an unemployment rate signaling a significant shortage in the labor supply. Still 7 of every 10 jobless workers in the Washington Area live in the suburbs.

Over the 5-year recovery period (1983-1988), 431,100 additional suburbanites found jobs in the Area's economy. This is an employment expansion of nearly 33 percent in only 5 years. The suburban working age population also grew, but at a slower rate than the labor force (23.6 percent for population and 30.3 percent for the labor force). Since employment growth was larger than the expansion in the labor supply, the unemployment rolls comprised of suburban residents declined by about 19,000 people or 19.3 percent. Unlike in the District, the number of people not working or actively seeking work grew by 26,000 or 5.1 percent. This was a much slower growth rate than population, labor force or employment. The Suburban unemployment rate fell from 4.1 percent in 1983 to 2.6 percent in 1988.

The Area

As a result of labor force activity in the District and the suburbs in 1988, the Area unemployment rate as measured by the Current Population Survey declined from 3.4 percent in 1987 to 3.0 percent in 1988. Like in the District and the suburbs, the increase in employed Area workers exceeded the growth in the labor supply. The Area labor force expanded by 3.2 percent and employment by 3.6 percent. Thus, the Area's jobless rolls were further reduced by 7,000 workers or 11.0 percent. However, since the suburban working age population numerically expanded by more than the labor force, the number of people outside the work force grew by 13,000 potential new workers. This was exactly half the 1983-1988 growth in the suburban nonparticipating population, a small but encouraging sign for local employers.

Over the past five years, however, the Area's working age population grew at a significantly slower rate (about 18 percent) than did the labor force (about 25 percent). More significantly, the increase in people working expanded even more rapidly than either the population or the labor force, thus shrinking the size of the pool of unemployed by 32,000 or nearly 34 percent and creating the Area's current tight labor market. **Nearly 66 percent of the reduction in the Area's unemployment occurred among District residents who comprise only about 16 percent of the Area's labor force.** So over the past five years, improvement in the labor force status of District residents has been very significant.

Quality Statistical Measures Of The Labor Market.

The Washington Area, its suburbs and the District represent a labor market comprised of workers with a remarkably strong and growing attachment to the labor force. In 1988, over 3 of every 4 Area residents in the working age population were working or actively seeking work. In the suburbs, the proportion was over 77 percent and in the District 71 percent. By contrast, the rate at which all American workers participated in the work world was a little less than 66 percent,

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a differential of over 10 percent in favor of Washington Area workers. Even in the District, a central city with all of the difficulties of an urban center, the labor force participation was significantly higher than in the American economy.

Not only is local labor force participation high, but Washington Area workers have been exceptionally successful in finding work. Of all the population 16 years of age or older, 74 percent held jobs in 1988—over 75 percent in the suburbs and nearly 68 percent in the District. The employment-to-population ratio for the United States was 62 percent, 12 full percentage points below our area. Employment-to-population ratios measure the degree of dependency in an economy—what proportion of the given population is working to support the rest of the working age population. Clearly, the Washington Area has a relatively low dependency ratio. A high employment-to-population ratio indicates personal incomes will be high and that there will be a significant level of disposable income to fuel growth in the local economy. High local employment ratios are a significant reason for the boom in the Washington Area's economy.

By contrast, high employment-to-population ratios generally mean low unemployment and a smaller proportion of people not looking for work—the potential labor supply. In the Washington Area in 1988, the unemployment rate was 3.0 percent, in the suburbs 2.6 percent and in the District 5.0 percent—all below the average for the U.S. (5.5 percent). In the Area, only about 24 percent of the working age population in 1988 was not working or looking for work. In the suburbs, the percent was 23 and in D.C. 29 percent. Across the country, the proportion of people not-in-the labor force in 1988 was 34 percent. This is a difference of more than 10 percentage points between our local market and the national economy.

Over the past five years (1983-1988), the shifts in these local labor force quality measures have been significant compared to the same national statistics, especially the changes that have occurred in the District. For example, in the District the proportion of residents with jobs increased over the five-year period by 9.2 percentage points, compared to 5.1 points in the suburbs and 6.3 in the Area. On the other hand, the proportion of the American population with a job increased only 4.0 points. Similarly, changes in the labor force participation rates of people living in the District were also the largest in the study. In the District, participation rates increased 5.0 percentage points compared to 4.0 points in the suburbs and 4.4 points in the Area.

Nationally, the corresponding increase was only 1.5 points. Again, this comparative local and national data demonstrates the fundamental factors underpinning the development of Washington's labor shortage. Compared to the U.S. statistics, local labor force participation rates and employed population have expanded very rapidly, while people unemployed or not looking for work have declined.

CHANGES IN INDICATORS
1983-1988
(percentage points)

	Labor Force Participation	Emp.-To Population	Not-In-Labor Labor Force
District	5.0	9.2	-4.0
Suburbs	4.0	5.1	-4.0
Area	4.4	6.3	-4.4
United States	1.5	4.0	-1.5

Unemployment Rates Among Selected Groups

During 1988, improvement in the unemployment rates for men, women, blacks and teenagers occurred across the Washington Area, in the suburbs and in the District. The largest decrease in an unemployment rate was registered by suburban teenagers (16-19) as their rate declined over the year by 2.4 percentage points. However, significant reductions also occurred among blacks living in the District (a 1.7 percentage points decline), among District females (1.6 points) and males (1.1 points). In the suburbs, except for teenagers, the rate reductions were all rather modest. The rate for suburban females remained unchanged. Compared to U.S. rates for the same select groups, all Area rates, except for District teenagers, were below

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the national rates for 1988.[1] In fact, the national unemployment rates for blacks and teenagers actually increased between 1987 and 1988.

Viewed from the perspective of five years ago (1983), improvements among the selected demographic groups in the District are remarkable. For example, the unemployment rate for District teenagers declined almost 24 percentage points plunging from 43.7 percent in 1983 to 20.0 percent last year. Nationally, the teenage rate only declined 7.1 points. Also, large reductions occurred among District males and blacks with both declining 9.1 percentage points. Nationally, the corresponding declines were 4.4 points for men and 7.8 points for blacks. The data indicates that the recessions of the early 1980's affected the employment of males, blacks and teenagers most severely. These are the same groups that have benefited most by the local recovery and growth.

Observations

During 1988 continued economic growth and job creation all across the Washington Area produced further improvements in the work status of Area residents, but especially among persons living in the District. The Washington Area can be described as a labor market where workers have a remarkably strong attachment to the labor market and are extremely successful in their efforts to obtain employment.

Viewed over the period of the past five years, job creation has been so successful that employment increases have exceeded the growth in the working age population and the labor force. This has driven unemployment rates to very low levels and reduced the number of people not in the labor force to one of the smallest in the nation.

[1] However, the 1988 rate for black teenagers in the District was lower than the national black teenage rate (22.6 percent in D.C. vs. 32.4 percent in the U.S.)

Over the past several months, the LMIR Staff have prepared detailed studies profiling the Area labor force as related to the shortage of workers. Copies of these studies may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1642

The success has created a labor shortage in which the potential supply of new workers outside the labor force is extremely limited. Demographic projections indicate that the labor shortage will continue through the next decade. The Council of Government's recent forecast indicates that potential job growth in the Area will exceed population growth by over 200,000 by the next century. The shortfall will even be greater, because the population figures include nonworking age children and the elderly (one of the fastest growing segments of the population), two groups that do not have high labor force participation rates.

This means that over the next decade the local labor market must function with maximum efficiency in order to realize the job growth potential of the Area. Housing and transportation problems will have to be addressed and resolved. Local employers will have to expand recruitment efforts across the metropolitan area including expanded use of the public labor exchanges and the Washington Area Job Bank.

Since women and minorities will constitute the largest segment of potential new workers, employers must refine their employment packages to address the needs of these workers. Additional employees might be recruited from among the handicapped and younger workers.

Because labor force participation rates of older workers (45+) have been declining for the past decade, employers will have to design programs to retain or reemploy these workers. Since many people in the future labor pool will be among the less well prepared, employers will have to expand basic educational and job training programs and join with public educational and training institutions in designing and implementing work preparation programs.

In addition, technological changes will require continuing retraining of the work force. Local public and private investments in human resource programs will have to be substantial.

Unemployment Rates of Selected Groups
The District, The Suburbs, The Area & The United States
1988, 1987 & 1983
(annual averages-percents)

	1988	1987	1983
MALES			
DISTRICT	5.2	6.3	14.3
SUBURBS	2.3	2.6	4.2
AREA	2.7	3.2	6.0
UNITED STATES	5.5	6.1	9.9
FEMALES			
DISTRICT	4.7	6.3	9.1
SUBURBS	3.0	3.0	4.2
AREA	3.3	3.7	5.2
UNITED STATES	5.6	6.2	9.2
BLACKS			
DISTRICT	6.7	8.4	15.8
SUBURBS	4.3	5.2	8.9
AREA	5.4	6.7	12.2
UNITED STATES	11.7	11.4	19.5
TEENS (16-19)			
DISTRICT	20.0	22.0	43.7
SUBURBS	10.0	12.4	14.3
AREA	11.2	13.4	18.3
UNITED STATES	15.3	14.9	22.4

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Labor Market Quality Indicators
The District, The Suburbs, The Area & The United States
1988, 1987 & 1983
(annual averages-percents)

	1988	1987	1983
L.F. PART. RATES			
DISTRICT	71.2	69.8	66.2
SUBURBS	77.2	77.0	73.2
AREA	76.2	75.8	71.8
UNITED STATES	65.9	63.8	64.4
EMP. TO POP. RATIO			
DISTRICT	67.7	65.4	58.5
SUBURBS	75.2	74.9	70.1
AREA	74.0	73.2	67.7
UNITED STATES	62.3	61.5	58.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			
DISTRICT	5.0	6.3	11.7
SUBURBS	2.6	2.8	4.1
AREA	3.0	3.4	5.6
UNITED STATES	5.5	6.2	9.6
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE			
DISTRICT	28.8	30.2	33.8
SUBURBS	22.8	23.0	26.8
AREA	23.8	24.2	28.2
UNITED STATES	34.1	36.2	35.6

SOURCE: Current Population Survey

Labor Force Participation Rate = The percent of the working age population (16+) working or actively seeking work.

Employment to Population Ratio = The percent of the working age population (16+) who are employed.

Unemployed Rate = The percent of the labor force who are actively seeking work.

Not-In-The Labor Force = The percent of the working age population not actively seeking work.

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Labor Force Status of Residents
The District, The Suburbs and the Washington Area
Annual Averages: 1988, 1987 & 1983

(in thousands)

	1988	1987	1983	CHANGE 87-88	PERCENT CHANGE 87-88	CHANGE 83-88	PERCENT CHANGE 83-88
DISTRICT:							
POPULATION 16+	473	477	491	-4	-0.8	-18	-3.7
LABOR FORCE	337	333	325	4	1.2	12	3.7
EMPLOYMENT	320	312	287	8	2.6	33	11.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	17	21	38	-4	-19.0	-21	-55.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0	6.3	11.7	-1.3	N.A.	-6.7	N.A.
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE	136	144	166	-8	-2.0	-30	-7.4
SUBURBS							
POPULATION 16+	2334	2259	1889	75	3.3	445	23.6
LABOR FORCE	1802	1740	1383	62	3.6	419	30.3
EMPLOYMENT	1756	1691	1325	65	3.8	431	32.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	46	49	57	-3	-6.1	-11	-19.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.6	2.8	4.1	-0.3	N.A.	-1.6	N.A.
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE	532	519	506	13	2.6	26	5.1
AREA							
POPULATION 16+	2807	2736	2380	71	2.6	427	17.9
LABOR FORCE	2139	2073	1708	66	3.2	431	25.2
EMPLOYMENT	2076	2003	1612	73	3.6	464	28.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	63	70	95	-7	-10.0	-32	-33.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0	3.4	5.6	-0.4	N.A.	-2.6	N.A.
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE	668	663	672	5	0.8	-4	-0.6

SOURCE: Current Population Survey

NOTICE: Rebenchmarked monthly estimates of the status of the labor force for the District and Washington Area for 1988, 1987 and 1986 are now available. Copies may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1635.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In February 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 256 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate remains unchanged between January and February. The February rate rose 0.1 percentage point to 2.9 percent. This was the tenth lowest of all 256 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.0 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate was up from 3.1 percent in January to 3.2 percent in February. A year ago, Boston's rate was also 3.2 percent. The Washington and Boston Areas have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of more than three years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a February rate of 3.9 percent up from 3.7 percent in January. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.5 percent jobless rate up from 4.3 percent recorded in January. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 5.3 percent.

Of the 256 metropolitan areas for which February data are available, 87 reported decreases over the year of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate, and 11 reported increases of at least that magnitude. Forty-six areas had rates below 4 percent, while 33 had rates of 8 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	February	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.9**	**3.0**
2. Boston, MA	3.2	3.1
3. San Francisco, CA	3.4	3.6
4. Milwaukee, WI	3.7	4.6
5. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.8	3.9
6. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.9	3.3
7. Philadelphia, PA	3.9	4.5
8. San Diego, CA	4.0	4.5
9. Nashville, TN	4.1	4.2
10. Indianapolis, IN	4.4	5.6
11. Salt Lake City, UT	4.4	5.7
12. Los Angeles, CA	4.4	5.7
13. Newark, NJ	4.5	4.0
14. Oakland, CA	4.5	4.8
15. Baltimore, MD	4.5	5.3
16. Cincinnati, OH	4.6	5.7
17. Portland, OR	4.7	5.4
18. Atlanta, GA	4.7	5.4
19. Phoenix, AR	4.8	4.6
20. Memphis, TN	4.8	4.9
21. Columbus, OH	4.8	5.4
22. Seattle, WA	4.9	5.4
23. Cleveland, OH	5.0	6.2
24. New York, NY	5.1	4.0
25. Miami, FL	5.2	5.3
26. Chicago, IL	5.3	7.2
27. Oklahoma City, OK	5.4	6.2
28. Pittsburgh, PA	5.4	7.2
29. Jackson, MS	5.6	5.7
30. Sacramento, CA	5.6	5.9
31. Dallas, TX	5.6	6.7
32. Kansas City, MO	6.0	5.8
33. Birmingham, AL	6.0	6.3
34. St. Louis, MO	6.0	7.0
35. Louisville, KY	6.1	6.7
36. Houston, TX	6.2	8.3
37. Montgomery, AL	6.3	6.3
38. Detroit, MI	6.4	8.8
39. Denver, CO	6.7	6.9
40. Buffalo, NY	7.0	5.8
41. New Orleans, LA	9.7	9.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary unemployment rate of 5.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-second lowest jobless rate in the country. This was seven notches below the January standing. Virginia's rate at 4.5 percent was up from the 4.3 percent posted in January. Maryland's rate was also up from 4.0 percent to 4.2 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-first and forty-second, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 4.0 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively.

Fifteen states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Illinois and Michigan (both 2.1 percentage points) and West Virginia (1.7 points). Four states had over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more—Hawaii, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia.

Nine states had February unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were New Hampshire (2.8 percent), Nebraska (3.1 percent), and Hawaii (3.4 percent). At the upper end, seven states had rates of 8 percent or more. The highest rates were in Louisiana (11.7 percent), Alaska (10.1 percent), and West Virginia (9.2 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary rate of 5.9 percent) had the eleventh lowest jobless rate. This was three notches above the January standing. In February, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent—up from 6.5 percent in January. A year ago, the average rate was 7.6 percent. There were eleven cities including the District of Columbia with rates at 6 percent or below. Baltimore's rate at 6.8 percent was up from the 6.6 percent posted in January. In February 1988, the Baltimore rate was 8.1 percent.

Gary and New Orleans recorded the highest jobless rates at 10.1 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively. The next highest rates were posted in Buffalo (9.8 percent), Detroit (9.4 percent), Newark (8.9 percent), and St. Louis (8.0 percent). The lowest rates were in Boston, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Salt Lake City, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia. Each of these seven cities had jobless rates between 3 and 5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary 4.0 percent, Detroit 3.4 percent, and Houston and Birmingham 2.2 percent each. Only six cities had over-the-year increases with the largest recorded in Buffalo, 1.6 percent.

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Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
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Unemployment Rates by State, February 1989

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

MSA	February	
	1989*	1988
1. Boston, MA	3.5	3.4
2. San Francisco, CA	4.1	4.4
3. Milwaukee, WI	4.5	6.2
4. Salt Lake City, UT	4.8	6.2
5. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	6.4
6. Columbus, OH	4.9	5.4
7. Los Angeles, CA	4.9	6.4
8. Philadelphia PA	5.0	5.9
9. Cincinnati, OH	5.3	6.4
10. New York, NY	5.4	4.2
11. District of Columbia	**5.9**	**5.8**
12. Miami, FL.	6.4	6.6
13. Chicago, IL	6.5	8.6
14. Dallas, TX	6.6	7.8
15. Houston, TX	6.6	8.8
16. Baltimore, MD	6.8	8.1
17. Atlanta, GA	6.8	8.2
18. Dayton, OH	7.2	9.4
19. Cleveland, OH	7.7	9.1
20. Birmingham, AL	7.9	8.9
21. St. Louis, MO	8.0	8.7
22. Newark, NJ	8.9	8.2
23. Detroit, MI	9.4	12.8
24. Buffalo, NY	9.8	8.2
25. New Orleans, LA	10.0	9.9
26. Gary, IN	10.1	14.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities March 1989

A total of 2,600 claims for unemployment compensation benefits was taken by the District of Columbia from former workers in the city and others who use our services in the national network of unemployment compensation systems. The March level of initial claims dropped 11.9 percent below the workload in the previous month. Compared to March 1988, the current month's claims decreased 12.6 percent. The number of weeks of unemployment claimed during the month amounted to 35,250, while the number actually compensated totalled 33,950. These levels were 1 and 4 percent, respectively, below last month, and 9 and 7 percent below the same month last year.

As expected, the outlay for benefits rose from last month somewhat commensurate with the weeks compensated for benefits. Also, the average weekly payout rose nearly three dollars. This increase (from $190.23 to $193.92) is a natural outgrowth of the change in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $268 to $283 effective January 1989, and the accompanying higher overall benefit scale. All claimants who qualified on the higher scale since January and those who recently exhausted from the lower scale effective prior to January, combined to make for the increase in the average weekly benefit amount. The total outlay in March was $6.5 million compared to $6.2 million last month.

The workload activity in the first quarter of 1989 rose from the previous quarter. Weeks of unemployment claimed and weeks actually compensated rose 4 and 17 percent, respectively. Also with the workload activity, outlay also was on the upswing, rising from $17.0 million in the fourth quarter of 1988 to $20.6 million in the first quarter of 1989. The average weekly benefit amount during the fourth quarter was $186 compared to $193 in the first quarter of 1989. The first quarter rise was also expected.

On the other hand, activity in the first quarter of 1989 was below that of the first quarter of 1988. These are indications of the seasonal nature of the economy from the last quarter of the year to the first quarter of the succeeding year, and also of the general downward annual trend in unemployment compensation workload. The following table outlines the details of the quarterly movements.

Unemployment Insurance Activities
Selected Quarterly, 1988, 1989
District of Columbia

	1st QTR 1989	4th QTR 1988	1st QTR 1988	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 4th QTR 1988	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1st QTR 1988
INITIAL CLAIMS	9,577	9,243	10,568	+3.6	-9.4
WEEKS COMPENSATED	106,742	91,453	108,377	+16.7	-1.5
TOTAL BENEFITS OUTLAY	$20,573,926	$17,031,598	$19,569,029	+20.8	+5.1
AVERAGE WKLY. BENEFITS	$192.74	$186.23	$180.56	+3.5	+6.7

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
March 1989

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	% Change From Feb. 1989	% Change From Mar. 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,595	2,944	2,968	-11.9	-12.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,247	34,906	38,569	+1.0	-8.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,951	32,759	36,295	+3.6	-6.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,583,756	$6,231,763	$6,541,049	+5.6	+0.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$193.92	$190.23	$180.22	+1.9	+7.6
Number of First Payments	1,730	1,927	1,751	-10.2	-1.2
Number of Final Payments	787	827	871	-4.8	-9.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,298	9,193	9,621	+1.1	-3.4
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	129	147	131	-12.2	-1.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,545	2,386	2,319	+6.7	+9.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,772	2,464	2,123	+12.5	+30.6
Total Benefits Paid	$627,232	$538,817	$424,430	+16.4	+47.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$226.27	$218.68	$199.92	+3.5	+13.2
Number of First Payments	189	177	110	+6.8	+71.8
Number of Final Payments	60	67	50	-10.4	+20.0
Total Beneficiaries	772	705	548	+9.5	+40.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	30	21	50	+42.9	-40.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	296	251	428	+17.9	-30.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	221	208	329	+6.3	-32.8
Total Benefits Paid	$41,917	$40,017	$64,986	+4.7	-35.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.67	$192.39	$197.53	-1.4	-4.0
Number of First Payments	20	13	40	+53.8	-50.0
Number of Final Payments	12	14	24	-14.3	-50.0
Total Beneficiaries	65	66	102	-1.5	-36.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,754	3,112	3,149	-11.5	-12.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,088	37,543	41,316	+1.5	-7.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,944	35,431	38,747	+4.3	-4.7
Total Benefits Paid	$7,252,905	$6,810,597	$7,030,465	+6.5	+3.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$196.32	$192.22	$181.45	+2.1	+8.2
Number of First Payments	1,939	2,117	1,901	-8.4	+2.0
Number of Final Payments	859	908	945	-5.4	-9.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,135	9,964	10,271	+1.7	-1.3

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.4 percent during the 2-months ended in March to a level of 126.1 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in March, the CPI-U rose 5.8 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.5 percent from January to March. The March level of 125.6 (1982-84=100) was 6.0 percent higher than the index in March 1988.

In March, the local CPI-U indexes (both two months ago and over the year) were slightly higher locally than the National CPI-U indexes.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the January to March period, prices of food and beverage, housing, apparel and upkeep, other goods and services, and energy tended to increase relatively faster locally.

A sharp turnaround in the index for apparel and upkeep was largely responsible for the acceleration. The index for apparel and upkeep rose 8.5 percent. The sharp price increase reflected the introduction of spring and summer apparel, particularly women's apparel, which accounted for more than three-fourths of the increase in the index.

The housing index rose 1.4 percent from January to March. Within the housing component, shelter costs rose 1.4 percent, reflecting increases of 1.8 and 0.8 percent in homeowners' and renters' costs, respectively. Prices also rose substantially for housefurnishings.

The index for food and beverages increased 1.4 percent during the two-month period. The costs of grocery store goods rose 1.7 percent, reflecting higher prices for all categories of food, particularly prices of cereals and bakery products which jumped 4.2 percent. Prices of food consumed away from home rose 1.1 percent.

On the other hand, the price of transportation, medical care, entertainment, and other goods and services tended to increase relatively faster nationally.

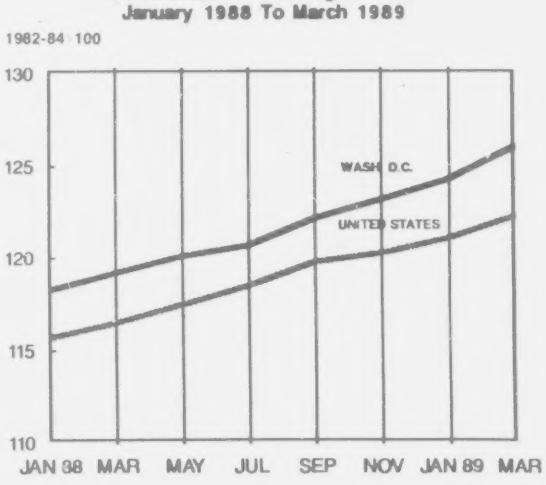
Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)[a]

		Percent Change	
	March 1989	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	122.3	+1.0	+5.0
Washington Area	126.1	+1.4	+5.8
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	124.4	+1.4	+6.6
Housing	127.6	+1.4	+5.3
Apparel & Upkeep	135.6	+8.5	+8.6
Transportation	112.3	-0.2	+5.7
Medical Care	144.1	+1.1	+5.6
Entertainment	125.9	+0.4	-0.5
Other Goods & Services	147.1	+0.6	+9.0
Special Index:			
Energy [b]	91.0	+0.6	+3.6

a. 1982-84=100, except as noted
b. June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Consumer Price Index
United States & Washington Area
January 1988 To March 1989



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for March 1989 increased $4.78. Average Weekly Hours remained the same as Average Hourly Earnings rose 12 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had more overtime worked. Weekly Earnings increased $26.47, as Weekly Hours rose 2 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 8 cents. Other Durable Goods showed an increase in Weekly Earnings of $7.24. Weekly Hours dropped 1.2 hours, with Hourly Earnings going up 47 cents due to piece work or higher incentive pay.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had less overtime worked. Weekly Earnings were down $6.25 and Hourly Earnings were down 12 cents. Other Non-Durable Goods had a longer scheduled workweek which caused the Weekly Earnings to rise $10.35. The Weekly Hours increased 1.3 hours. Hourly Earnings, however, had a slight decrease of 3 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Manufacturing	465.66	460.88	429.85	39.8	39.8	38.9	11.70	11.58	11.05
Durable Goods	488.49	480.63	436.18	42.7	43.3	41.7	11.44	11.10	10.46
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	525.09	498.62	495.67	45.7	43.7	45.6	11.49	11.41	10.87
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	504.25	505.26	471.06	41.4	42.0	42.4	12.18	12.03	11.11
Other Durable Goods	473.71	466.47	405.81	42.6	43.8	40.5	11.12	10.65	10.02
Non-Durable Goods	446.93	443.44	425.72	37.4	36.8	36.7	11.95	12.05	11.60
Food & Kindred Products	415.89	409.64	416.43	41.3	40.2	38.1	10.07	10.09	10.93
Printing & Publishing	468.50	467.46	453.47	35.6	35.2	35.4	13.16	13.28	12.81
Other Non-Durable Goods	377.78	367.43	335.60	42.4	41.1	40.0	8.91	8.94	8.39

Total Production Workers	Mar. '89	Feb. '89	Mar. '88
	43,000	43,000	43,300

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark.

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Government of the
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Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR APRIL 1989 — JUNE 30, 1989

Unemployment in D.C. Up in April

Area Job Creation 3.8% Over the Year

Labor Force

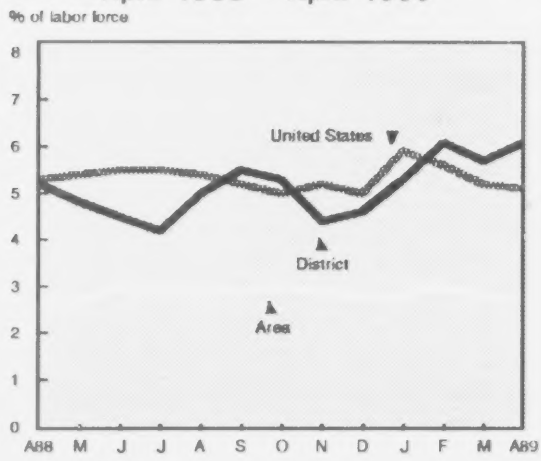
The District

In April, the District's unemployment rate registered 6.1 percent of the labor force. The rate was up both over the month (0.4 point) and over the year (0.9 point). Thus, joblessness in the City seems to be on the upswing. The unemployment rate for all American workers in April was 5.1 percent, down from 5.2 percent in March.

Between March and April, 3,600 District residents left the payrolls of local employers, while 2,300 withdrew from the labor market. As a result, the unemployment rolls increased by 1,200 workers bringing the level of unemployed in the District to 20,100. For the first four months of this year, the City's rate has averaged 5.8 percent vs. 5.3 percent for the same period last year.

Compared to April 1988, there were 12,400 fewer residents in the labor force this April, and 14,900 fewer on payrolls. Over the year, the City's jobless roster increased by 2,500. This

Unemployment Rates
April 1988 - April 1989



year was the first time since 1982 that the employment of District residents declined between March and April. Similarly, it is the first April since 1983 that the number of unemployed increased between March and April and the unemployment rate moved upward. So clearly, the statistical movements in April were counter

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR APRIL 1989 — JUNE 30, 1989

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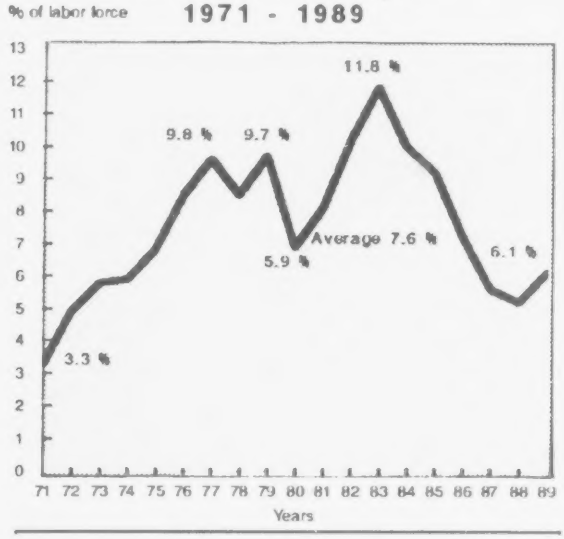
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

to those of the recent past. Put in perspective, however, the condition of the current labor market is significantly different than that of the early 1980's. The April unemployment rate six years ago (1983) was 11.8 percent, the highest April rate on record, thus nearly double the current 6.1 percent rate. In addition, this April's rate is still substantially below the 18-year average of 7.6 percent for the month. Nevertheless, movements in the District's labor force will have to be closely observed over the next several months for possible changes.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of April
1971 - 1989



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburban labor market continued to expand in April as 13,500 new workers joined the labor force. As has been the case in recent months, however, the employment expansion of 16,500 exceeded the growth in new workers and unemployment was reduced by 2,900 jobless workers. The net effect of this movement was a further decline in the suburban unemployment to only 2.1 percent of the total suburban labor supply.

The same pattern was observed over the year, as employment expansion exceeded the growth of new workers. This interaction pulled the unemployment rate a half of a percentage point lower from 2.6 percent in April 1988 to 2.1 this past April.

Over the past year, 52,200 more suburbanites have found work. This is an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent. The corresponding growth in the labor force was only 2.4 percent—accounting for the decline in unemployed people living in the suburbs and the continuation in the tightening of the labor supply.

For the Area, the improvement in the labor supply represented by the increase of unemployment in the District was offset somewhat by the larger decline in the unemployed pool of suburban workers. Still Area employers should have better results in their efforts to recruit workers from the District. With unemployment at only 2.7

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Apr. a/ 1989	Mar. b/ 1989	Apr. b/ 1988
District of Columbia	6.1	5.7	5.2
Calvert County	3.6	4.2	4.7
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.1	3.9
Charles County	2.6	2.7	3.0
Frederick County	2.5	3.4	3.3
Montgomery County	2.2	2.2	2.7
Alexandria City	1.9	2.2	2.1
Stafford County	1.8	2.1	2.4
Prince William County	1.6	2.0	1.8
Arlington County	1.6	1.9	1.8
Falls Church City	1.5	1.8	1.8
Fairfax County	1.4	1.7	1.7
Manassas City	1.3	1.7	1.8
Fairfax City	1.3	1.5	1.7
Loudoun County	1.2	1.6	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.1	1.3	1.1

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
April 1989[a]

	Apr.[b] 1989	Mar.[c] 1989	Apr.[d] 1988	Mar.[d] 1988	Net Change From Mar. 1989	Net Change From Apr. 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	327,500	329,800	339,900	335,600	-2,300	-12,400
Total Employed	307,400	311,000	322,300	318,100	-3,600	-14,900
Total Unemployed	20,100	18,900	17,600	17,400	+1,200	2,500
Unemployment Rate[e]	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.2	+0.4	0.9
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,902,300	1,888,800	1,857,600	1,846,700	13,500	44,700
Total Employed	1,861,900	1,845,400	1,809,700	1,801,900	16,500	52,200
Total Unemployed	40,400	43,300	47,900	44,900	-2,900	-7,500
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	-0.2	-0.5
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,229,800	2,218,600	2,197,500	2,182,300	11,200	32,300
Total Employed	2,169,300	2,156,400	2,132,000	2,120,000	12,900	37,300
Total Unemployed	60,500	62,200	65,500	62,300	-1,700	-5,000
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	-0.1	-0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

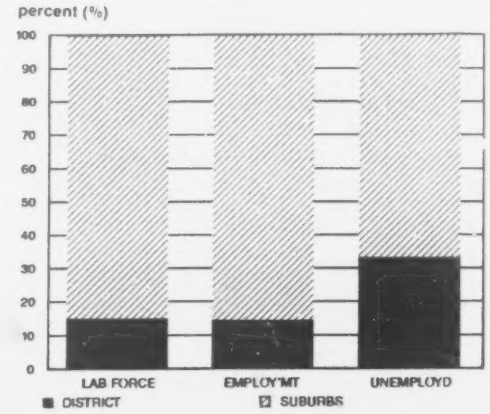
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

percent of the labor force, however, the Washington Area continues to have one of the tightest labor markets in the nation.

As of April, about two-thirds of the unemployed lived in the suburbs and one-third lived in the District. At the same time last year, the relationship was about a quarter in the District and three quarters beyond the District line. So the proportion of the jobless living in the City has increased over the year and the proportion living in the suburbs has decreased.

Labor Force Distribution in the Washington Area April 1989



Labor Force Distribution Washington Metropolitan Area April 1988 & April 1989

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		APRIL 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.7	14.2	33.2
Suburbs	85.3	85.8	66.8
		MARCH 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.5	15.1	26.9
Suburbs	84.5	84.9	73.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,721 in April 1989—down 1,054 claimants from March. In April, 55 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 28 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 25 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 18 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.6 weeks for all claimants in April up from 10.4 weeks reported in March. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.9 weeks to 10.7 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.1 weeks to 10.5 weeks. In April 1988, the average duration for males was 10.6 weeks and 9.9 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

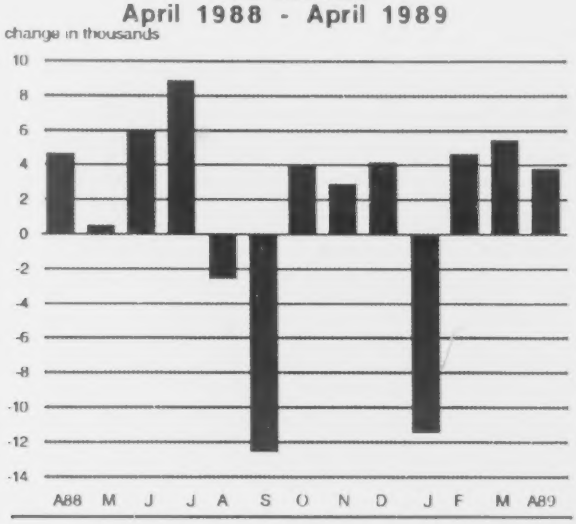
The number of jobs in the District increased by 3,800 for a gain of 0.6 percent between March and April. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with gains in Services (2,100 jobs) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (1,300 jobs). The Services growth was primarily concentrated in All Other Services (1,200 jobs), while the Trade growth occurred in Eating and Drinking Places (1,000 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in Federal Government (500 jobs) was offset by a decline in State and Local Government (600 jobs).

Over the year (April 1988 to April 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.1 percent for a gain of 13,800 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 3.0 percent, generating 12,100 jobs and accounting for 88 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer, Services, contributed 10,800 jobs and accounted for 78 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,000 jobs), All Other Services (2,600 jobs) and Legal Services (2,100 jobs). An additional 1,600 private sector jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.6 percent with a gain in Federal Government (2,400 jobs) partially offset by a decline in State and Local Government (600 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
April 1988 - April 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.6 percent for a gain of 8,500 jobs between March and April. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with gains primarily in Construction (4,400 jobs), Services (3,200 jobs) and Retail Trade (900 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 61 percent of the growth in Construction and all of the Retail Trade growth, while 53 percent of the Services growth was concentrated in the Maryland suburbs.

The public sector lost 600 jobs with declines in both Federal Government (400 jobs) and State and Local Government (200 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 83 percent of the public sector job loss.

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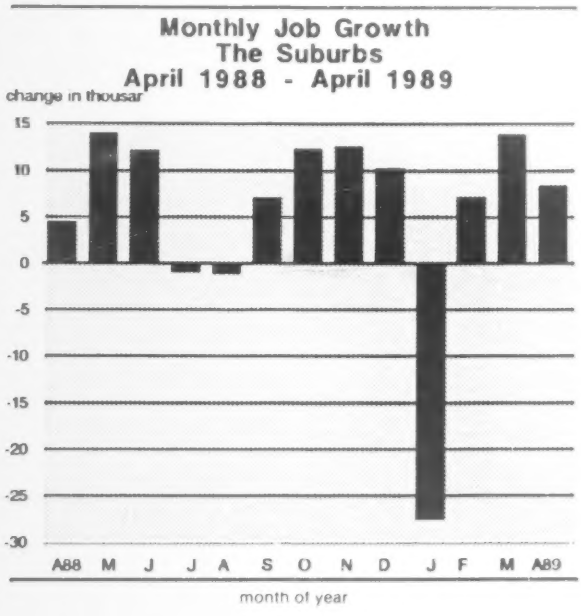
Over the year (April 1988 to April 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.6 percent for a gain of 67,800 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.2 percent accounting for two-thirds of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 3.1 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 82 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (25,300 jobs) and Construction (9,700 jobs), responsible for 63 percent of private sector growth. Seventy-nine percent of the Services growth and 87 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 62



percent of the growth in Trade *8,800 jobs), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities 8,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,400 jobs).

In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (11,300 jobs) and a gain in Federal Government (800 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 4.1 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 12,200 jobs between March and April for an increase of 0.6 percent. The private sector was responsible for all of the growth with gains primarily in Services (5,400 jobs), Construction (4,400 jobs) and Trade (2,100 jobs).

The public sector declined by 0.1 percent with a decrease in State and Local Government (900 jobs).

Over the year (April 1988 to April 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.8 percent for a gain of 81,600 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.3 percent, generating 67,800 jobs and producing 83 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (36,100 jobs), was responsible for 53 percent of all new private sector jobs. Strong growth also occurred in Trade (10,500 jobs), Construction (9,300 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (8,600 jobs). Significant private sec-

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- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Apr. [b] 1989	Mar. [c] 1989	Apr. [c] 1988	Apr. [b] 1989	Mar. [c] 1989	Apr. [c] 1988
TOTAL	**684.7**	**680.9**	**670.9**	**2,224.7**	**2,212.5**	**2,143.1**
Total Private Sector	**410.2**	**406.2**	**398.1**	**1,642.1**	**1,629.1**	**1,574.3**
Total Government	**274.5**	**274.7**	**272.8**	**582.6**	**583.4**	**568.8**
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**16.1**	**16.5**	**86.6**	**86.8**	**87.5**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.5	41.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	18.7	19.3
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.3	19.3	19.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.2	45.4	45.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7	4.6	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.1	13.0	34.8	35.1	34.4
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.7	6.4
All Other Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.5	N/A	N/A	[illegible]
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	[illegible]
Construction	**13.3**	**13.2**	**13.7**	**147.0**	**142.6**	**137.7**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.6**	**25.3**	**25.1**	**111.4**	**111.0**	**102.8**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.6	53.2	46.0
All Transportation	9.7	9.5	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.8	15.7	52.8	52.7	51.8
Trade	**66.2**	**64.9**	**64.6**	**434.6**	**432.5**	**424.1**
Wholesale	9.4	9.3	9.1	76.9	77.0	77.4
Retail	56.8	55.7	55.6	357.7	355.5	346.7
General Merchandise	4.4	4.4	4.5	40.9	41.5	39.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.5	47.5	45.5
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.0	38.8	39.0
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.1	27.3	27.6
Eating & Drinking Places	28.4	27.4	27.4	115.2	113.2	110.7
All Other Retail	24.1	23.8	23.6	87.9	87.2	84.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**34.8**	**34.5**	**34.9**	**130.1**	**129.1**	**125.9**
Banking	6.7	6.7	7.0	24.4	24.2	23.1
All Other	28.0	27.9	27.9	105.7	104.9	102.8
Services	**254.1**	**252.0**	**243.3**	**731.4**	**726.0**	**695.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.3	16.0	15.8	37.9	36.7	35.5
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.1	24.6	24.8	24.8
Business Services	57.6	57.2	53.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.0	5.9	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.2	36.2	35.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia Apr. [b] 1989	District of Columbia Mar. [c] 1989	District of Columbia Apr. [c] 1988	Metropolitan Area Apr. [b] 1989	Metropolitan Area Mar. [c] 1989	Metropolitan Area Apr. [c] 1988
Legal Services	28.2	27.9	26.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.1	33.0	32.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	78.8	77.6	76.2	668.9	664.5	635.1
Government	**274.5**	**274.7**	**272.8**	**582.6**	**583.4**	**568.8**
Federal Government	218.1	217.6	215.7	359.5	359.5	356.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	223.1	224.0	212.4
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	51.3	52.0	52.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

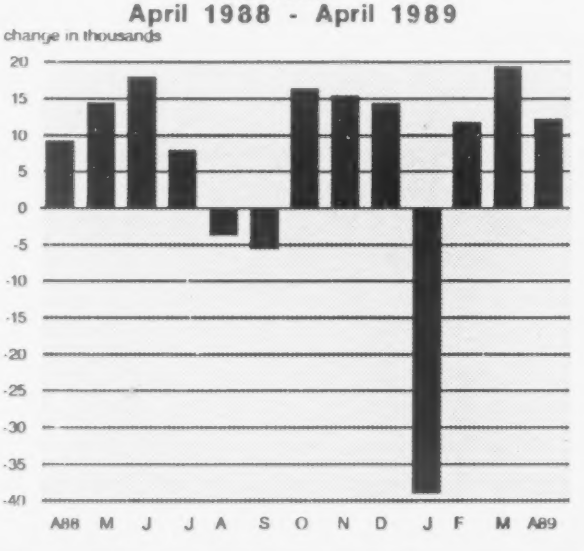
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

tor growth was also generated by Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (4,200 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.4 percent with growth of 5.0 percent in State and Local Government (10,700 jobs) and 0.9 percent in Federal Government (3,100 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
April 1988 - April 1989



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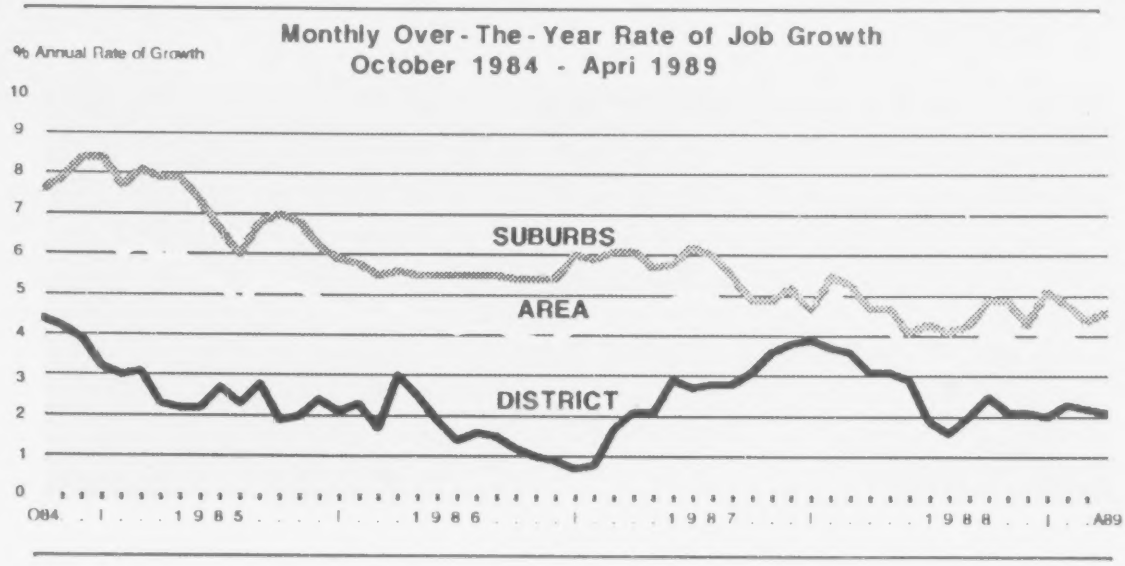

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 54 months, (October 1984 to April 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between April 1988 and April 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.8 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.6 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 54-month long-term average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.1 percent, slightly below its 54-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 105,200 new jobs produced between April 1984 and April 1985, to 81,600 between April 1988 and April 1989. Over the past year, 67,800 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 13,800 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.8 percent vs. 3.1 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to April 1989

The Area

Average 54 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
Current month	3.8%

The Suburbs

Average 54 months	5.9%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.6%

The District

Average 54 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.1%